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Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 12
Human settlements

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Overall orientation

12.1 The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) is the specialized programme for sustainable urbanization and human settlements in the United Nations system. Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals, contained in the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, calls upon the global community to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. This stand-alone Goal, in addition to other specific targets under other Goals, promotes an integrated, holistic and universal approach to urbanization. The focus of UN-Habitat and the strategic plan for 2014-2019 is fully aligned with Goal 11 and related goals. UN-Habitat is uniquely placed to support countries towards the achievement of Goal 11, its targets and related goals.

12.2 The six-year strategic plan for the period 2014-2019 is being implemented through three successive biennial strategic frameworks, for 2014-2015, 2016-2017 and 2018-2019. The direction of the present strategic framework is likely to be further guided and strengthened by the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), to be entitled "The New Urban Agenda".

12.3 The rapidly increasing dominance of cities as the habitat of humankind places the process of urbanization among the most significant global trends of the twenty-first century. Urbanization is now accepted as a broader force that can help the world overcome some of its major global challenges, such as climate change, poverty and inequality. The strategic plan for 2014-2019 identifies key challenges on urbanization and human settlements and sets out a vision and strategic direction for addressing them. In the strategic plan, Member States set out a new vision of the role of urbanization in sustainable development and placed a strong focus on UN-Habitat as the leading global programme focusing on sustainable urbanization.

12.4 Responding to the assertion by Governments and partners of the importance of sustainable urbanization, UN-Habitat promotes a new approach to urban development that is able to integrate all facets of sustainable development to promote equity, welfare and shared prosperity. The Programme is focused on all levels of human settlements, from small rural communities, villages and market towns to intermediate cities and metropolises. The upcoming Habitat III conference will consider how to systematize the alignment between cities and towns and national planning objectives in their role as drivers of national economic, social and environmental development.

12.5 Considering the close linkages between urbanization and climate change and aware of the importance of urban planning, transport and buildings to climate action, the strategic framework will build on multi-stakeholder initiatives supporting cities and subnational authorities in the implementation of the outcome of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It will support cities and human settlements to reduce their environmental impact and emissions and address their impact on human and public health and climate change, enhance urban resilience, help cities to access climate finance and support vertical integration schemes that empower cities to take climate action and implement global targets at the local level.

12.6 Within the framework of the strategic plan for 2014-2019, UN-Habitat has addressed the challenges and opportunities of the twenty-first century through a three-pronged approach that emphasizes urban legislation, urban planning and design, and urban economy and municipal finance. Those are the first three areas of focus of the strategic plan for 2014-2019 and the basic tools for achieving sustainable urban development. Housing, urban basic services and urban risk reduction build on the foundation provided by the three-pronged approach to fully address the basic needs of the people living in cities, including vulnerable people such as the poor, people living with disabilities, older persons, young people and women.

12.7 The UN-Habitat programme of work will be jointly implemented by branches and regional offices under a matrix structure. In coordinating the response to the global strategic processes, including the outcome of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 2030 Agenda, as well as the anticipated outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit and Habitat III, the following seven subprogammes continue to be highly relevant:

Subprogramme 1: Urban legislation, land and governance;

Subprogramme 2: Urban planning and design;

Subprogramme 3: Urban economy and municipal finance;

Subprogramme 4: Urban basic services;

Subprogramme 5: Housing and slum upgrading;

Subprogramme 6: Risk reduction and rehabilitation;

Subprogramme 7: Urban research and capacity development.

12.8 During the biennium, UN-Habitat will promote and support the development of national urban policy frameworks regarding sustainable urbanization and human settlements, in line with resolution 25/4 of 23 April 2015 of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat. By implementing the subprogrammes, the main strategies that UN-Habitat and partners will employ include undertaking advocacy efforts to raise awareness of sustainable urbanization issues, providing evidence-based policy advice, building capacities, developing tools, norms and standards based on best practices, implementing demonstration projects that can evolve to scale on the basis of approaches demonstrated to be successful, and providing assistance to Governments, local authorities and other stakeholders responsible for urban issues.

12.9 Through its advocacy, UN-Habitat will strengthen the corporate image and positioning of the programme, increase outreach efforts and disseminate key messages to enhance global awareness and sensitization of sustainable urbanization issues.

12.10 Subprogramme 1, Urban legislation, land and governance, will provide policy and operational support to Governments and cities with respect to legislation, land and governance. UN-Habitat will support the development of effective legislation for urban development and governance models for inter-municipal cooperation and, building on the experience of the Global Land Tool Network and in partnership with local government organizations, address existing urban land problems and opportunities, as requested by Member States.

12.11 Subprogramme 2, Urban planning and design, will provide city and national governments with a set of tested approaches, guidelines and tools to support the management of growth and improved sustainability, efficiency and equity of cities through planning and design at all levels. This subprogramme will also focus on how urban planning and design can enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation action. Special attention will be paid to promoting the principle of optimization of the population density and economic density of urban settlements and, where appropriate, mixed land use, diversity and better connectivity, in order to increase urban value and productivity.

12.12 Subprogramme 3, Urban economy and municipal finance, will promote urban strategies and policies that strengthen the capacity of cities to realize their potential as engines of economic development and enhance their contribution to employment and wealth creation. The subprogramme will contribute to the formulation and implementation of effective urban strategies, municipal finance and policies supportive of local economic development and the creation of decent urban jobs and livelihoods, especially for young people.

12.13 Subprogramme 4, Urban basic services, will place emphasis on strengthening policies and institutional frameworks for expanding access to urban basic services. Policy and technical assistance will be provided to partner countries and local authorities. The subprogramme will have four programmatic clusters, namely: (a) water and sanitation; (b) urban waste management; (c) urban mobility; and (d) urban energy. It will link the provision of basic services to the city's increase in productivity and its capacity to generate employment.

12.14 Subprogramme 5, Housing and slum upgrading, will pursue the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living for all, through policies that increase the supply of affordable houses, upgrade existing slums and prevent the development of new slums. This prevention effort will be made on the basis of a strategic approach to housing that places housing at the centre of the city and of urban policies.

12.15 Subprogramme 6, Risk reduction and rehabilitation, will engage in both reducing urban risk and disasters, responding to urban crises through its Resilient Cities Programme and Settlements Recovery Programme. The subprogramme will address crisis-affected cities in terms of both disaster prevention and disaster response, especially promoting "rebuilding by design".

12.16 Subprogramme 7, Urban research and capacity development, will report the results of local and global monitoring and assessment to Governments and Habitat Agenda partners by conducting research on key topics and producing the World Cities Report and other knowledge products associated with the implementation of the knowledge management strategy. As part of the data revolution, the subprogramme will further develop the City Prosperity Initiative to support data collection, analysis and reporting at the national and city levels, including support to local urban observatories. The subprogramme will provide expertise in developing institutional and individual capacities.

12.17 UN-Habitat will strengthen mainstreaming of the cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, climate change and human rights. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Programme will promote full and effective participation and equal opportunities for women and men in all its normative and operational

activities, including those relating to land, housing, urban basic services and employment, to address the continuing disparities. In the past few decades, youth unemployment has emerged as a serious urban challenge in both developing and developed countries, often contributing to political unrest. UN-Habitat will ensure that youth issues are mainstreamed in its normative and operational work through appropriate programming, as well as through a monitoring system that uses data disaggregated by gender and age. In mainstreaming human rights in human settlements and sustainable urbanization initiatives, in all its programmes and projects, the Programme will follow the principles of equality, non-discrimination, inclusion, participation and accountability that leave no one behind. Given the significant impact that cities have on climate change, UN-Habitat will continue to work to combat climate change and its effects. The Programme Division will oversee the effective mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues.

12.18 The UN-Habitat programme of work is implemented, under the Programme Division, by strongly integrating the normative and operational aspects of its work. This hybrid approach is the comparative advantage of UN-Habitat. Its normative work will drive the development of its programme. The results of the operational work of the programme will be captured, and the knowledge gained will inform the normative work of the Programme. The delivery of the UN-Habitat programme of work at the regional and country levels is led by the regional offices, taking into account national priorities. In this regard, the Programme will move to further strengthen national ownership of programmes at the country level.

12.19 The effective and efficient delivery of services is essential for the future of the Programme, with regard to being viewed as fit for purpose and providing value for money. UN-Habitat will continue to reform and develop its business model in close consultations with Member States.

12.20 During the 2018-2019 biennium, UN-Habitat will further strengthen results-based management in programmes, projects, policies and activities, in line with Governing Council resolution 25/3 of 23 April 2015. To strengthen coherence and alignment in programme implementation and to ensure that all organizational units, including regional offices, are delivering the approved work programme, UN-Habitat will hold regular senior management retreats. The Programme will continue to monitor and report on progress made in implementing the strategic plan and the work programme and budget. It will explore the implementation of more strategic approaches with regard to results and evidence, including through the strengthening of results-based management to fit the needs of the Programme. In line with its evaluation policy, the Programme will undertake corporate, programme and project evaluations, as well as self-evaluations, of all projects that will have closed during the biennium.

12.21 The work of UN-Habitat contributes to the three pillars of the United Nations of peace and security, human rights and the rule of law, and development as follows: development, by promoting sustainable urban development, integrated planning and investment; peace and security, through its work on strengthening the resilience of cities and human settlements and on post-disaster and post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation; and human rights and the rule of law, by promoting the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and other recognized human rights and by ensuring that the Programme's work is built on a framework that promotes, protects and

respects human rights and promotes systemic change through transparent and accountable rules and institutions.

12.22 At the global, regional and national levels, UN-Habitat will cooperate and collaborate with United Nations funds, agencies and programmes and work closely with Governments, local authorities, international financial institutions, regional development banks, foundations, the private sector, public-private partnerships, academic and research institutions and many other Habitat Agenda partners, in line with its partnership strategy.

Subprogramme 1
Urban legislation, land and governance

Objective of the Organization: To foster equitable sustainable urban development through the formulation and adoption of enabling legislation, increased access to land and the strengthening of systems of decentralized governance for improved safety and service delivery

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Increased capacity of local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners to implement urban legislation in the areas of urban extension, densification, urban planning and finance	Increased number of consultative legal reform processes to improve urban extension, densification, urban planning and finance, with the technical support of UN-Habitat
(b) Increased capacity of partner local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners to implement programmes that improve security of tenure for all, including for vulnerable groups, women, young people and indigenous people	Increased number of programmes to improve security of tenure for all, including for vulnerable groups, women, young people and indigenous people, implemented by partner local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners
(c) Increased capacity of partner local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners to develop and adopt or adapt policies, plans and strategies that strengthen decentralized governance and inclusive urban management and safety	(i) Increased number of partner local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners that have developed initiatives that take into account the guidelines on decentralization and access to basic service for all (ii) Increased number of partner local and national governments that have adopted local crime prevention strategies

Strategy

12.23 Subprogramme 1 provides the foundation for sustainable urban development. These foundational elements are the structures that other subprogrammes require to provide effective solutions to the challenges that they address, ensuring equal opportunity and reducing inequalities of outcome. They include the legal framework that establishes the basic shape and structure of urban areas and determines the rights, roles and responsibilities of all actors involved in decision-making in urban areas, including all those affected; promoting the supply of adequate serviced land

for sustainable urbanization, through land management systems and tools, built on the principle of security of tenure for all, that provide the basis for responsive, inclusive and effective land management that ensures equal opportunity and reduces inequalities of outcome; and local governments as the principal municipal decision-makers and service providers through efficient and open governance.

12.24 Subprogramme 1 will work in close cooperation with subprogrammes 2 and 3, under the three-pronged approach, to deliver long-term solutions that support predictable urban investment and the stability required to protect the interests of groups in vulnerable situations. This integrated approach provides the core of the New Urban Agenda and is also central to the effective delivery of the 2030 Agenda.

12.25 The objectives of the subprogramme will be achieved primarily through the development and implementation of practical tools and approaches to legislation and regulation, security of tenure and land management and efficient and open governance for inclusive and sustainable urban development. The strategies for achieving the expected accomplishments are to increase the capacity of local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners as follows:

(a) To implement effective urban legislation, with priority given to the areas of urban extension, densification, urban planning and finance. UN-Habitat will support improvements in regulatory instruments for the principal elements of urbanization, including land management and the maintenance of public space, the supply of serviced land, issues around development control, value sharing and public and private investment. Support to governments at all levels in these areas will be built upon partnerships and the information developed through the UrbanLex database and delivered through the essential law concept, which prioritizes effectiveness and impact pathways, particularly in resource-poor contexts. The subprogramme's work will also emphasize the function of the rule of law in supporting transitions from humanitarian to development assistance;

(b) To implement programmes that improve land management and promote security of tenure for all. UN-Habitat will continue to support governments at all levels to provide land tenure security for the urban and rural poor through the adoption and implementation of land policies, tools and approaches that are pro-poor, gender appropriate, effective and sustainable. Through the Global Land Tool Network, the subprogramme will support the adoption of policies and tools in priority areas, including the administration and regulation of land markets, fit for purpose and inclusive land records and land management systems, including local, regional and national capacity to manage land issues, improved land-based financing systems, inclusive land allocation and distribution strategies, the use of land readjustment as a means to acquire public space, develop housing space and improve urban layout, and the adoption of tools for land tenure security for vulnerable groups;

(c) To develop and adopt or adapt policies, plans and strategies that strengthen decentralized governance and global, national and local advocacy. UN-Habitat will continue to focus on enabling effective and collaborative forms of multilevel governance, including e-governance and the simplification of procedures that empower cities and human settlements and build dialogue between all spheres of government. UN-Habitat will support effective decision-making at the local level and strengthened local institutional structures by providing advisory services aimed at increasing authority and resources for local institutions in planning for urban

growth. UN-Habitat will support Member States in promoting innovation in municipal management for more efficient and accountable local governments able to achieve inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities for all. UN-Habitat will increase its efforts to support the voice and perspectives of local governments in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This will be achieved through the forum of the United Nations Advisory Committee on Local Authorities as the voice of local government in the United Nations system. The safety of women and girls will continue to be a prominent theme, addressed primarily through the Global Network on Safer Cities and operational joint programmes to strengthen urban safety through a city-led, multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach.

Subprogramme 2
Urban planning and design

Objective of the Organization: To improve policies, plans and designs for more compact, socially inclusive, better integrated and connected cities that foster sustainable urban development and are resilient to climate change

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved national urban policies or spatial frameworks for compact, integrated and connected, socially inclusive cities adopted by partner metropolitan, regional and national authorities	Increased number of partner metropolitan, regional and national authorities that have adopted national urban policies or spatial frameworks that support compact, integrated and connected, socially inclusive cities
(b) Improved policies, plans and designs for compact, integrated and connected, socially inclusive cities and neighbourhoods adopted and implemented by partner cities	Increased number of partner cities, that have adopted policies, plans or designs for compact, integrated and connected, socially inclusive cities and neighbourhoods
(c) Improved policies, plans and strategies that contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change adopted by partner city, regional and national authorities	Increased number of partner city, regional and national authorities that have adopted and implemented policies, plans or strategies that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Strategy

12.26 National urban policies, planned city extensions, public space, urban design, compactness and climate-friendly planning and design are expected to underpin the New Urban Agenda. In 2015, the Governing Council approved the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning and the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda, containing the Sustainable Development Goals. Also in 2015, 195 countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted the Paris Agreement. The strategy of subprogramme 2 will be informed by the above-mentioned global frameworks and focus on their implementation, as well as build on multi-stakeholder initiatives supporting national, city and subnational authorities in the implementation of the outcome of the twenty-first session of the

Conference of the Parties to the Convention. It will also build on previous achievements and lessons learned.

12.27 Given that urban planning and design is one key component of the three-pronged approach to urbanization, the subprogramme will work in synergy with the subprogrammes on urban legislation and urban economy and municipal finance to deliver a more effective management of the relationship between public and private space and to realize improved and implementable urban plans and polices, which in turn will support the transformation towards a new urban model, capable of leveraging the urban advantage for enhancing the common good and the long-term sustainability of cities and national systems. Specific strategies for achieving the expected accomplishments are as follows:

(a) To improve national urban policies or spatial frameworks at the metropolitan, regional and national levels, UN-Habitat will strengthen technical capacity to improve urban planning and policy design and strategy development, reinforce and build partnerships, foster knowledge management and encourage peer learning and a community of practice approach to national urban policies. This will be supported by developing targeted programmes and projects that take an integrated approach to enhancing well-established urban-rural linkages that contribute to achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication, with a focus on strengthening the planning and policy capacity of small and intermediate cities, facilitating an integrated approach to metropolitan development and establishing clear linkages with the three-pronged approach. UN-Habitat will also promote a number of guiding principles, such as optimizing the population density and economic density of urban settlements, where appropriate, ensuring mixed land use, diversity, better social capital, innovation and improved connectivity to take advantage of economies of agglomeration and minimize mobility demand;

(b) To improve urban policies or spatial frameworks at the city and neighbourhood levels, UN-Habitat will focus on expanding its work on public space, planned city extension and infill and on supporting the capacity of cities to formulate and implement urban planning activities and instruments. UN-Habitat will promote international cooperation to share technical expertise, build technical and policymaking capacity and document and share successful experiences of sustainable and integrated spatial planning. This strategy will use peer-to-peer capacity-building, the further development of a global network of planning and design labs and the establishment of hubs of knowledge relating to public space to share good practices among cities and advocate for improved planning systems;

(c) To improve policies, plans and strategies that contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, UN-Habitat will work to implement the outcome of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by: building the capacity of national and local governments to mitigate and adapt to climate change and reduce the vulnerability of urban populations; helping cities to reduce their environmental impact and emissions, including through improved urban design; addressing the impact of emissions on human health and climate change, in part by sharing international best practices and facilitating the introduction of technology and tools that cities will use to assess their risks and vulnerabilities and plan for resilience; developing normative capacity-building and decision-making tools in collaboration with partners and as part of an emerging global community of

practice; helping cities to access climate finance; supporting vertical integration schemes that empower cities to take climate action; supporting multi-stakeholder initiatives, such as the Compact of Mayors, the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants; using urban planning and design as a strategy to address disaster risk reduction; and developing pilot initiatives and operational projects at the local level to demonstrate new urban and regional planning approaches, climate resilience and climate change mitigation strategies that mobilize local and international knowledge and support "learning by doing".

Subprogramme 3
Urban economy and municipal finance

Objective of the Organization: To improve urban strategies and policies that promote inclusive economic development, sustainable livelihoods and enhanced municipal finance

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved capacity of partner cities to adopt strategies supportive of inclusive economic growth	(i) Increased number of partner cities that prepared local economic development plans (ii) Increased number of partner cities that set priorities based on local economic assessment
(b) Enhanced capacity of partner cities to adopt urban policies or programmes supportive of improved employment and sustainable livelihoods with focus on urban youth and women	Increased number of partner cities that have adopted urban policies or programmes supportive of improved employment and sustainable livelihoods with focus on urban youth and women, displaced populations, people with disabilities and other vulnerable populations
(c) Improved capacity of partner cities to implement plans or strategies for improved urban and municipal finance	Increased number of partner cities that have implemented plans or strategies for improved urban and municipal finance

Strategy

12.28 The subprogramme supports local, regional and national authorities in adopting or implementing inclusive policies and strategies that are supportive of inclusive economic growth and development, the creation of economic opportunities for all, particularly young men and women and vulnerable groups, and improved municipal finance. The strategy of the subprogramme falls within the framework of the New Urban Agenda. The strategy is in line with the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the commitment to scaling up international cooperation to strengthen the capacities of municipalities and other local authorities, contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. The strategies for achieving the expected accomplishments are as follows:

(a) To improve the capacity of partner cities in adopting strategies supportive of inclusive economic growth, UN-Habitat will create and share knowledge and good practices on city-specific policies, strategies and tools for achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth in cities; raise awareness among mayors, city managers and urban professionals of the economic and social benefits of good urban form and provide technical tools and advisory services on spatial economic analysis to support urban planning decisions and urban economic development projects, including urban renewal and cluster development initiatives; and create, through training and coaching, a community of local economic development practitioners to facilitate knowledge-sharing and build the capacity of local governments in local economy assessment, planning and implementation. UN-Habitat will develop its knowledge base and advocate for inclusive urban economic growth policies through its flagship reports, including the World Cities Report, and the regional commission and development bank reports to which it is invited to contribute;

(b) To enhance the capacity of partner cities to adopt urban policies or programmes supportive of improved employment, skill development and sustainable livelihoods for urban young people and women, UN-Habitat will improve the quality and impact of livelihood programmes for young people through normative and operational work on the basis of the methodology of youth-led development, which places youth at the centre of their own development; the core focus areas with regard to the improvement of the livelihoods of young men and women will be aligned to the thematic priority areas of the Programme, with a particular focus given to job creation and livelihoods, as well as governance, resilience and risk reduction, using "urban space" projects, the Urban Youth Fund and the Youth 21 programme as entry points;

(c) To improve the capacity of partner cities to implement plans or strategies for improved municipal finance, UN-Habitat will build the technical and institutional capacity of local authorities. Local governments will be supported in expanding and better utilizing endogenous sources of revenue by: implementing land value sharing mechanisms to enhance the financing of local urban infrastructure, especially in the context of planned city extensions and urban development plans; improving the management of local assets, such as land, public properties, public space and service-providing facilities; promoting the fiscal empowerment of municipalities, such as through improved tax collection, including using technological solutions; building skills and capacity to better plan and manage municipal budgets; and supporting, in coordination with subprogramme 1, the design of the institutional and legal reforms necessary to achieve results in the above and related aspects of municipal finance. Local governments will also be supported in assessing their local infrastructure financing needs and identify viable options, including leveraging and utilizing endogenous sources.

Subprogramme 4
Urban basic services

Objective of the Organization: To increase equitable access to urban basic services and the standard of living of the urban poor

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved policies and guidelines on equitable access to sustainable urban basic services implemented by partner local, regional and national authorities	Increased number of partner local, regional and national authorities implementing institutional and legislative frameworks for increasing equitable access to urban basic services, the international guidelines on decentralization and the guidelines on access to basic services for all
(b) Enhanced enabling environment for promoting investments in urban basic services in partner countries with a focus on the urban poor	Increased amount of investments into urban basic services catalysed by UN-Habitat programmes in partner countries
(c) Increased coverage of sustainable urban basic services in targeted communities	(i) Increased number of people in targeted communities with access to sustainable water and sanitation services as a result of UN-Habitat interventions
	(ii) Increased number of people in targeted communities with access to sustainable energy supply as a result of UN-Habitat interventions
	(iii) Increased number of people in targeted communities with access to sustainable modes of transport as a result of UN-Habitat interventions

Strategy

12.29 The strategy of subprogramme 4 takes note of the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Habitat III conference. Sustainable and resilient urban basic services require an urban development model based on integrated planning that builds on the three pillars of urban legislation, urban planning, and urban economy and municipal finance and promotes universal access to such services. A key focus of subprogramme 4 is on supporting local, regional and national authorities responsible for urban and human settlements issues in the development and implementation of policies for improving service delivery, increasing inclusive access to resilient urban basic services and improving the standard of living of the urban poor. The strategies for achieving the expected accomplishments are as follows:

(a) Sustainable urban basic services, such as water, sanitation, mobility, energy, waste management, including solid waste, and drainage, are outcomes of the three-pronged approach and essential components that support the economic and social development of human settlements. In this regard, to improve policies and

guidelines on equitable access to sustainable urban basic services, as appropriate, UN-Habitat will disseminate best practices and provide capacity-building support to local, regional and national authorities to formulate and implement policies, legislation and regulations in the areas of urban mobility, urban energy, water and sanitation, urban waste management and drainage, in the context of planned city extensions or infills. Efforts will focus on strengthening the technical and management capacity of service providers to ensure institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service provision and to provide adequate levels of service for the urban poor, including to community institutions such as schools and hospitals, engaging in national and sub-national policy and sector reform processes to mainstream urban basic services into national urban policies and practices, with a particular focus on the poor, and undertaking advocacy and networking on urban basic services. The subprogramme will assist both national and local governments to develop low carbon emission interventions, with a particular focus on energy efficiency in the built environment and renewable energy generation in cities. It will seek to support partner countries in aligning energy policies at the national and local levels while also working with power utilities providers, including producers and distributors. The Urban Basic Services Trust Fund, established by Governing Council resolution 24/2 of 19 April 2013, will provide a mechanism for facilitating resource flows to urban basic services and the implementation of subprogramme 4;

(b) To enhance an enabling environment for promoting investments in basic services, UN-Habitat will demonstrate, based on sound municipal finance and urban economies of value sharing, financial models that generate the resources for building infrastructure and providing services. Such models will lead to the endogenous development of cities, which in turn will increase the reach of more sustainable and resilient urban basic services to all. Existing partnerships with the regional development banks will be strengthened to provide pre-investment support and technical assistance to partner countries and create both technical and management capacity to absorb capital-intensive resources provided by the banks. It will also continue to strengthen its work with the private sector to channel financial support to expand access to urban basic services. Pro-poor financing mechanisms will be developed to mobilize support for the poor and vulnerable groups. Initiatives to demonstrate innovative financing, such as value sharing in relation to transit development and drainage systems, will be developed. The subprogramme will promote well-managed basic services in providing organized employment opportunities through better management of public transport, water and other utilities;

(c) To increase coverage of sustainable urban basic services, the subprogramme will support field demonstration projects for replication by local, regional and national authorities. These field projects will highlight initiatives that have a beneficial impact with regard to the climate and address the increasing urban energy demand. They will include projects demonstrating decentralized, renewable sources-based provision of energy in cities, urban electric mobility based on renewable sources, energy efficient buildings, water saving and sustainable municipal waste management with energy recovering initiatives. The subprogramme will also engage in advocacy and awareness-raising activities to promote the use of sustainable urban basic services. An approach that promotes, protects and respects human rights will be supported with regard to enhancing effective collaboration between duty bearers and rights holders in improving access to basic services. The subprogramme will take into account the needs and priorities of people in

vulnerable situations, including women, at-risk children and young people, people with disabilities and older persons. Efforts will also be made to enhance gender balance and equity in service provision.

Subprogramme 5
Housing and slum upgrading

Objective of the Organization: To improve access to sustainable adequate housing, improve the standard of living in slums and curb the growth of new slums in an inclusive manner

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved housing policies, strategies or programmes in line with the Global Housing Strategy principles and the promotion of the realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living	(i) Increased number of partner countries that are implementing improved housing policies, strategies or programmes in line with the Global Housing Strategy principles
	(ii) Increased number of partner countries that are implementing frameworks or programmes preventing unlawful forced evictions
	(iii) Increased number of partner countries that are implementing sustainable building codes, regulations or certification tools
(b) Improved slum upgrading and prevention policies, strategies or programmes	(i) Increased number of partner countries that are formulating improved slum upgrading and prevention policies or strategies
	(ii) Increased number of partner countries that are implementing sustainable and participatory slum upgrading and prevention programmes
(c) Enhanced capacity of slum communities to partner with national and local authorities implementing policies or programmes on access to adequate housing and improved standard of living in slums	(i) Increased number of partner countries that are enabling equitable community representation in coordinating bodies such as the national Habitat committees
	(ii) Increased number of partner countries where communities are empowered to lead and implement initiatives

Strategy

12.30 The subprogramme will support access to adequate housing for all in partner countries through the provision of advisory services and technical advice to strengthen policy frameworks and enhance country responses and implementation of housing and slum upgrading policies, programmes and strategies. The UN-Habitat "housing at the centre" approach and the Global Housing Strategy will provide the guiding principles for normative and operational work in partner countries. In addition, the Sustainable Development Goals and targets will guide further

development and innovation of the subprogramme's work. The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments will be as follows:

(a) To improve housing policies, strategies and programmes, UN-Habitat will promote the housing at the centre approach, a practical application of the Global Housing Strategy and the three-pronged approach, which position housing at the centre of national urban policies and conceptualization on urbanization. Through this approach, the development of segregated, low-income mass housing programmes is discouraged. Instead, the incremental nature of housing development will be promoted through more flexible and affordable alternatives, such as assisted self-construction, sites and services and allocation of land. In addition, UN-Habitat is promoting improved housing policies for inclusive housing finance and affordability, people-centred urban planning practices and realistic and enforceable legislation as a pivotal concept of the New Urban Agenda. In addition, support will be given to countries in translating their strategies into inclusive housing programmes, developing and enforcing sustainable building codes and designing tools and mechanisms to promote inclusive housing finance, bridging the housing affordability gap for the poorest while adhering to international human rights law and working towards the realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living;

(b) To improve slum upgrading and prevention policies, strategies and programmes, UN-Habitat will promote integrated, inclusive and planned interventions that are pro-poor, such as participatory citywide slum upgrading and prevention, which can generate the type of urbanization that results in broad-based prosperity and reduced inequalities. UN-Habitat will assist partner countries in developing initiatives to provide adequate and affordable housing for low-income urban residents in areas that, in most cases, are already located close to the centre of cities and towns. The strategy will address the social and spatial implications of the housing at the centre concept, linking it with broader urban renewal strategies for planned city infill, city extension and local economic development, and meet the density and mixed-use requirements under the New Urban Agenda. The vehicle for implementing upgrading and prevention policies, strategies and programmes will be the participatory slum upgrading programme;

(c) A people-centred approach, within a framework that promotes, protects, and respects human rights, will be applied throughout the subprogramme with a view to enhancing the capacity of slum communities to advocate on their own behalf and partner with national and local authorities. In this regard, UN-Habitat will advise national and local authorities on providing leadership and empowering communities to implement strategies, programmes and initiatives. UN-Habitat uses the "community contracting" approach to contribute to the data revolution and global monitoring and to directly implement community initiatives, creating job opportunities and building capacity to maintain and further expand community infrastructure and services, as well as sustainable municipal finance instruments. UN-Habitat will promote new inclusive financial modalities such as non-collateral lending, guarantee funds and community banks for housing. Having broad ownership and clear roles and responsibilities of urban actors in coordinating bodies are important components for sustaining continued efforts, the upscaling of housing and slum upgrading and prevention initiatives.

Subprogramme 6
Risk reduction and rehabilitation

Objective of the Organization: To increase the resilience of cities to the impacts of natural and human-made crises and undertake rehabilitation in ways that advance sustainable urban development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved urban risk-reduction policies, strategies and programmes adopted for greater resilience of cities and other human settlements	Increased number of partner local, regional and national governments that have included urban risk reduction and management in their plans
(b) Improved settlements recovery and reconstruction interventions for long-term sustainability in cities and other human settlements	Increased percentage of partner cities and other human settlements that have implemented sustainable urban reconstruction programmes including risk reduction
(c) Improved shelter rehabilitation programmes in crisis responses contributing to sustainable and resilient cities and other human settlements	Increased percentage of shelter rehabilitation programmes that are contributing to disaster-resilient permanent housing

Strategy

12.31 The subprogramme will support the increase of resilience of cities and human settlements to the impacts of natural and human-made disasters, and undertake response recovery and rehabilitation in ways that advance sustainable urban development in line with the outcome document of Habitat III. The strategies for achieving the expected accomplishments will be as follows:

(a) To improve urban risk reduction policies and the resilience of cities and human settlements, including urban basic services, the subprogramme will set and monitor the Programme-wide urban risk reduction and resilience agenda for UN-Habitat, including integrating and leveraging Programme and partner inputs with regard to urban planning, legislation and regulatory frameworks, and enhancing municipal finance capacity, leading to building more resilient cities and human settlements globally. The subprogramme will focus its efforts on facilitation, coordination and support with regard to the implementation of urban risk reduction work through the provision of technical support to national and local governments and other city stakeholders, inter-agency networks, field operations, regional offices, country offices and other thematic branches of the Programme. The strategy will generate knowledge, lessons learned, tools, guidelines and policy for urban risk reduction and resilience-building. UN-Habitat will also provide support with regard to the implementation of international frameworks, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Sustainable Development Goals and the global climate change agenda, along with the mandates emerging from the World Humanitarian Summit;

(b) To improve rehabilitation programmes in crisis responses, UN-Habitat will engage, through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee mechanism and the global humanitarian cluster system, in influencing and supporting humanitarian partners in gaining a better understanding of complex urban environments,

including those affected by conflict and large-scale migration. UN-Habitat will provide technical support at times of crisis to national Governments and field operations with regard to implementing innovative projects and influencing strategic policy on sustainable shelter recovery through improved urban-based planning and design of emergency settlements, and ensuring that new settlements are fully integrated within local governance structures and legislative and financial frameworks. UN-Habitat will engage through inter-agency cooperation with global urban alliances, partnerships and networking linked to long-term technical capacity-building support for countries facing crisis;

(c) To improve recovery and reconstruction interventions, UN-Habitat will promote sustainable settlements recovery that is focused on "building back better", ensuring that settlements recovery benefits from improved urban planning and design and that aspects of integrated spatial, physical, organizational and functional urban reconstruction are included. Approaches will embrace risk-informed area-based planning, people-centred recovery and coordination; integration and closer collaboration with local authorities; and stronger partnerships with affected communities in particular with women and youth groups. UN-Habitat will provide technical support to Governments through field operations and regional offices and will generate knowledge, lessons learned, best practices and guidelines to support strategic planning and programme implementation.

Subprogramme 7
Urban research and capacity development

Objective of the Organization: To improve knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues and capacity for the formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes at the local, national and global levels

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved monitoring of global urbanization conditions and trends	(i) Increased number of urban observatories using UN-Habitat monitoring tools, methods and data
	(ii) Number of partner national statistical offices producing urban data and indicators to support reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals
(b) Improved knowledge of sustainable urbanization issues at the local, national and global levels for evidence-based formulation	(i) Number of local and national governments that have used UN-Habitat knowledge products for policy formulation
	(ii) Increased number of partners producing national and city reports to enhance local and national policy formulation
(c) Improved capacity of national and local authorities and partners to implement plans or strategies for sustainable urbanization	Increased number of national and local authorities and partners that have implemented plans or strategies for sustainable urbanization

Strategy

12.32 The subprogramme will aim to strengthen monitoring of the state of urbanization globally and the dissemination of knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues, building on the lessons learned from the implementation of the UN-Habitat portfolio. It will also ensure a coherent, adequate and integrated implementation of the UN-Habitat capacity development strategy at the international, national and local levels in order to improve the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes on sustainable urbanization that are aligned with the New Urban Agenda. The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments is as follows:

(a) To improve monitoring of global urbanization conditions and trends, and to support reporting of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 11 and other urban related goals and targets, the subprogramme will continue to build on the Global Urban Observatory. In addition, the subprogramme will further develop the City Prosperity Initiative to support data collection, analysis and reporting at the national and city levels. In the framework of the initiative, a global and national sample of cities will be developed, including spatial data and new indicators to respond to emerging themes such as climate change, and inequalities;

(b) To improve knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues, the subprogramme will continue to carry out analytical work and research and use lessons learned from UN-Habitat normative and operational activities to generate new knowledge and insights that will form a basis for improved policy formulation and implementation at the local, national and global levels. In this connection, UN-Habitat will disseminate the most reliable, relevant, up-to-date and comprehensive knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues. The subprogramme will also publish and disseminate flagship reports on sustainable urban development issues and develop partnerships with knowledge centres, including research institutions and universities, with the aim of exchanging knowledge and experiences on sustainable urban development. The subprogramme will promote dialogues with and among practitioners in Member States to harness field-based knowledge and experience in support of the production of national and city reports;

(c) To improve the capacity of national and local authorities and partners to implement plans or strategies for sustainable urbanization, the subprogramme will ensure that UN-Habitat capacity-building activities are coherent, adequate and mutually reinforcing and will mainstream all aspects of the New Urban Agenda. In this regard, the subprogramme will work with partner universities and members of the UN-Habitat Partner University Initiative training and capacity-building institutions in the development and holding of tailor-made training activities, policy workshops and forums on knowledge exchange that will lead to the establishment of UN-Habitat regional urban institutes of excellence. The institutes will serve to facilitate and disseminate knowledge, tools and training companions on sustainable urbanization, including those produced by UN-Habitat. They will in turn support the execution of regional capacity-building programmes that respond to the need to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda effectively.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

3327 (XXIX)	Establishment of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
S-25/2	Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/206	Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat)
64/135	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
64/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
67/173	Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all
68/239	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Economic and Social Council resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions

2003/62	Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda
2011/21	Human settlements

Governing Council resolutions

19/11	Strengthening the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
20/1	Youth and human settlements
20/7	Gender equality in human settlements development
23/5	World Urban Forum
24/4	Gender equality and women's empowerment to contribute to sustainable urban development
24/13	Country activities by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
25/1	Contribution of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to the post-2015 development agenda in order to promote sustainable urban development and human settlements

25/3	Strategic plan for 2014-2019 and work programme and budget of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for the biennium 2016-2017
25/4	Implementation of the strategic plan 2014-2019
25/7	United Nations Human Settlements Programme governance reform

Subprogramme 1: Urban legislation, land and governance

Governing Council resolutions

20/16	Enhancing the involvement of civil society in local governance
21/3	Guidelines on decentralization and strengthening of local authorities
21/9	Women's land and property rights and access to finance
23/14	Sustainable urban development through policies for safer cities and urban crime prevention
23/17	Sustainable urban development through expanding equitable access to land, housing, basic services and infrastructure
24/5	Pursuing sustainable development through national urban policies

Subprogramme 2: Urban planning and design

General Assembly resolutions

53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements

Governing Council resolutions

19/4	Cooperation between the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme
20/6	Best practices, good policies and enabling legislation in support of sustainable urbanization and the attainment of internationally agreed development goals
20/20	Thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development
23/4	Sustainable urban development through access to quality urban public spaces
24/3	Inclusive and sustainable urban planning and elaboration of international guidelines on urban and territorial planning
25/6	International guidelines on urban and territorial planning

Subprogramme 3: Urban economy and municipal finance

General Assembly resolutions

65/10	Sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth for poverty eradication and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals
67/215	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

67/263	Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation
67/289	The United Nations in global economic governance

Governing Council resolutions

23/10	Future activities by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme in urban economy and financial mechanisms for urban upgrading, housing and basic services for the urban poor
24/11	Promoting sustainable urban development by creating improved economic opportunities for all, with special reference to youth and gender
24/12	Youth and sustainable urban development

Subprogramme 4: Urban basic services

General Assembly resolutions

67/291	Sanitation for All
68/269	Improving global road safety
69/213	Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development

Governing Council resolutions

24/2	Strengthening the work of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on urban basic services

Subprogramme 5: Housing and slum upgrading

Governing Council resolutions

19/18	Human settlements development in the occupied Palestinian territories
21/7	Sustainable public-private partnership incentives for attracting large-scale private-sector investment in low-income housing
21/8	Africa fund/financing mechanism on slum prevention and upgrading
21/10	Strengthening the Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: experimental financial mechanisms for pro-poor housing and infrastructure
23/3	Support for pro-poor housing
23/8	Third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development
24/6	Supporting action for the creation of safer cities
24/7	Making slums history: a worldwide challenge

24/8	Regional technical support on sustainable housing and urban development including the Arab States Ministerial Forum on Housing and Urban Development
24/9	Inclusive national and local housing strategies to achieve the Global Housing Strategy paradigm shift

Subprogramme 6: Risk reduction and rehabilitation

General Assembly resolutions

68/180	Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons
69/135	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
69/154	Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa
69/218	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
69/219	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
69/243	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
69/280	Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in response to the devastating effects of the earthquake in Nepal
69/283	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Governing Council resolutions

20/17	Post-conflict, natural and human-made disaster assessment and reconstruction
23/18	Natural disaster risk reduction, preparedness, prevention and mitigation as a contribution to sustainable urban development

Subprogramme 7: Urban research and capacity development

General Assembly resolutions

34/114	Global report on human settlements and periodic reports on international cooperation and assistance on human settlements
66/137	United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training

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Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2018-2019

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 13
International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

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Overall orientation

13.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) works with Member States to enhance their responses to the interconnected problems of: drug use; transnational organized crime; illicit trafficking in drugs, human beings and firearms; corruption; cybercrime; piracy; and terrorism. To achieve this, UNODC helps Member States to establish and strengthen legislative, regulatory, criminal justice and health systems to better address these challenges and safeguard their populations, especially the most vulnerable persons.

13.2 Organized criminal groups and their activities pose a strategic threat to Governments, societies and economies. Global trafficking networks are likewise having a major impact on the rule of law, security and development and on business and finance. UNODC provides support to Member States to promote integrated strategies, joint responses and tools to address these transnational threats. Comprehensive legislation, effective international cooperation, public security, justice and a fair, accessible, accountable, and effective criminal justice system form the conceptual foundation for these joint responses.

13.3 The intensity and interdependence of transnational threats are growing at a disturbing rate. Member States are increasingly affected by the destabilizing effects of: organized crime; terrorism; corruption; smuggling of migrants; trafficking in human beings, drugs and firearms, wildlife and forest products and other natural resources; illicit financial flows; cybercrime; and piracy. All these factors are undercutting good governance and the rule of law, threatening security, development and peoples' lives.

13.4 Weak rule of law has affected the ability of countries to meet the Millennium Development Goals, as reflected in the gap in performance between conflict-affected countries and other developing countries. The countries which have made the least progress on the Millennium Development Goals are those which have suffered variously from conflict, disasters, poor governance, and/or weak rule of law.

13.5 For the first time, the new global development agenda explicitly affirms that development requires peaceful and inclusive societies, justice for all, and effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. There exists a strongly related and mutually reinforcing relationship between the rule of law and development and as such, neither can be realized in the absence of the other.

13.6 The cultivation, manufacture, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs pose a major threat to the health, dignity and hopes of millions of people and their families and lead to the loss of human life. In order to deal with these issues more effectively, UNODC aims to assist Member States in their pursuit of a balanced approach in implementing the drug control conventions, helping them to develop and implement integrated strategies to improve the resistance of communities and individuals to drug use and drug trafficking. Recognizing that the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility, UNODC assists Member States in developing common strategies that are in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

13.7 UNODC mandates represent universal aspirations embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals. Fostering adherence to the rule of law at the national and international levels, as a foundation for just and fair societies, is at the centre of the work of UNODC. The mission of the Office is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism (see E/CN.7/2007/14-E/CN.15/2007/5). The activities of UNODC are grounded in a series of international instruments for which the Office acts as guardian and advocate. They include the three international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols, the international legal instruments against terrorism, and the United Nations standards and norms in Crime prevention and criminal justice.

13.8 Aside from the foundational mandates, the policy directions of UNODC are grounded in: (a) the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 70/1); the Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2); (b) the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on countering the world drug problem; (c) the recommendations resulting from the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1); (d) Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 and 2007/19; and (e) the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session.[1]

13.9 The Office has responded to the growing demand for its services, as well as a shrinking resource base for core programmatic support, by establishing an integrated mode of programme planning, implementation and reporting. The Office continues to fine-tune and improve the integrated programming approach focusing on: (a) balanced programmes; (b) "global" integration; and (c) interregional programme cooperation. Essential to this approach, is the development of global, regional and country programmes, which allows the Office to respond to the priorities of Member States in a more sustainable manner and provide assistance for policy coherence and institutional reforms to increase the effective implementation of UNODC mandates, including drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice, at the national, regional and international levels. Notably, this approach deepens the engagement with a wide cross-section of stakeholders as appropriate, i.e., regional entities, partner countries, multilateral bodies, civil society, research institutes, and the mass media.

13.10 Human rights, peace and security, and development are the three interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the United Nations enshrined in the Charter. The Office will continue promoting a comprehensive response to crime and drugs, embracing health, development and security, and taking a human rights-based approach to programming. The Office will strengthen its efforts to promote the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

13.11 The main United Nations policymaking organs in matters of international drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice — which function as governing bodies of the Office — are the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. UNODC

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XI.8TPU.

also supports the International Narcotics Control Board and the quinquennial United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as sessions of the Conference of the State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Conference of Parties of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

13.12 Each subprogramme falls within the current organizational structure of UNODC, some subprogrammes are implemented by more than one division, which allows for the leveraging of complementarities and synergies.

13.13 In pursuing its objectives, UNODC will make every effort to mainstream gender concerns into its technical cooperation programme.

Subprogramme 1
Countering transnational organized crime

Objective of the Organization: Effective responses to transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced adoption of the international drug control conventions and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and implementation by Member States of the action plan and political declaration on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem and relevant operational outcomes of the United Nations General Assembly special session on the world drug problem	(i) Increased number of States parties ratifying the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (ii) Increased number of States parties ratifying the Protocols to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
(b) Increased regional and international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking	(i) Increased number of regional initiatives maintained and/or developed to combat transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking (ii) Additional number of mechanisms established or strengthened to promote information sharing and cooperation among criminal justice agencies within and across borders (iii) Enhanced coordination and cooperation among United Nations and other organizations that are members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons

(c) Increased capacity of requesting Member States for effective action against transnational organized crime, including in the areas of money-laundering, combating illicit financial flows, trafficking in persons, trafficking and smuggling of migrants, illicit trafficking of firearms and emerging crime	(i) Increased number of countries in receipt of assistance for institutional strengthening and capacity-building in the areas of illicit trafficking, transnational organized crime and illicit firearms trafficking
	(ii) Additional Member States assisted, upon request, in the fields of technical assistance and training on anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism
	(iii) Additional number of Member States to adopt, adapt or review domestic legislation to implement the provisions of the legal instruments relating to drugs and crime, in particular the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols
	(iv) Number of additional legal and/or operational tools and good practices on transnational organized crime brokered and/or supported by UNODC
(d) Improved capacity of requesting Member States to implement the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime	Additional countries implementing the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime

Strategy

13.14 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division of Operations. The Sustainable Development Goals[2] specifically recognize the importance of addressing the issues covered by this subprogramme in order to ensure a more prosperous, equitable and sustainable future for all. In order to achieve the objective and to assist Member States in attaining the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, the subprogramme will:

(a) Promote the ratification and implementation, at the normative and operational level, of the international instruments on drugs and organized crime and the protocols against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and firearms, by providing policy, legal and legislative advice at the global, regional and national levels; protecting the rights of victims, witnesses of crime and smuggled migrants; and facilitating international cooperation;

(b) Coordinate and monitor the follow-up of the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the treaty-based organs and governing bodies;

[2] In particular Goals 5 (Violence against and trafficking in women), 15 (Trafficking in protected species of flora and fauna), 16 (Illicit financial and arms flows, combating transnational organized crime, promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels, ending the abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children, and promoting international cooperation to prevent and combat crime).

(c) Perform secretariat functions for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and for its established working groups;

(d) Support global, regional, interregional and international approaches in countering organized crime through promoting cooperation between prosecutorial and central authorities in the area of mutual legal assistance and extradition, as well as between law enforcement agencies and financial investigation units in sharing criminal intelligence and multilateral operations targeting international criminal organizations and financial flows related to their activities;

(e) Promote the networking of the law enforcement (police, customs, specialized drug law enforcement agencies and others) training institutions to stimulate exchange of training curriculum, training methodologies, best practices and training materials;

(f) Collaborate with other relevant actors, including United Nations country teams, and other multilateral organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, especially the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network and international, regional subregional and national levels;

(g) Provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in promoting coherent policy and institutional response, enhancing national justice systems and in implementing programmes to combat organized crime and illicit trafficking, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants and of firearms and illicit financial flows, and working closely with subprogramme 5 on the Maritime Crime Programme;

(h) Develop and disseminate manuals, toolkits, reports and issue papers to combat illicit drug trafficking and organized crime.

Subprogramme 2
A comprehensive and balanced approach to counter the world drug problem

Objective of the Organization: More effective, comprehensive and balanced responses to the world drug problem in compliance with the three drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations treaties

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Increased ratification and implementation of the international drug control conventions (the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances), and implementation of the action plan and political declaration on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem as well as relevant operational outcomes of the 2016 United Nations General Assembly special session on the world drug problem	Increased number of States parties requesting assistance relating to the implementation of the three international drug control conventions in line with the outcomes of the United Nations General Assembly special session on the world drug problem

(b) Increased and balanced application of a continuum of measures aimed at drug demand reduction, as well as vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases	(i) Additional countries implementing drug use prevention interventions in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence
	(ii) Additional countries implementing drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration interventions in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence
	(iii) Additional countries developing, adopting and implementing strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS as related to drug users, particularly people who inject drugs
(c) Increased capacity of requesting Member States to reduce the vulnerability to drug use and to HIV/AIDS of people in the criminal justice system	(i) Additional countries establishing and/or scaling-up policies and programmes in relation to drug dependence in the criminal justice system, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence
	(ii) Additional countries developing, adopting and implementing HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support policies and programmes in the criminal justice system, in line with relevant international treaties and following the human rights-based and evidence-informed United Nations guideline "HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons and other closed settings: a comprehensive package of interventions"
(d) Increased capacity of requesting Member States to design, implement, monitor and evaluate sustainable crop control strategies through alternative development and/or preventative alternative development	Countries developing and implementing sustainable illicit crop control strategies through alternative development and/or preventative alternative development concurrent with national development programmes
(e) Improved capacity of Member States to provide sustainable livelihoods (basic social assistance) to populations vulnerable to drug dependence and crime as a result of social and economic marginalization	Countries making basic, social and economic services available to populations vulnerable to drug dependence, HIV/AIDS and crime, in line with relevant international treaties and based on scientific evidence
(f) Increased regional and international cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking	(i) Increased number of regional initiatives maintained and/or developed to combat illicit drug trafficking and precursor control through cooperation agreements

	(ii) Number of networks established or strengthened for promoting enhanced cooperation and information-sharing among criminal justice agencies within and across borders to combat and address illicit drug trafficking
(g) Increased capacity of requesting Member States for effective action against illicit drug trafficking and related offences	Additional Member States assisted in the fields of technical assistance and capacity building, in the areas of anti-money-laundering, illicit financial flows and the confiscation of the proceeds of illicit drug manufacturing

Strategy

13.15 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Operations and the Division for Treaty Affairs. As emphasized by United Nations drug control conventions, their aim is to protect and promote health, safety and welfare, in addition, the Sustainable Development Goals[3] specifically recognize the importance of addressing the issues covered by this subprogramme in order to ensure a more prosperous, equitable and sustainable future for all. In order to achieve the objective and to assist Member States in attaining the relevant Sustainable Development Goals, the subprogramme will:

(a) Assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or improving drug use prevention strategies, plans and interventions in line with scientific evidence, particularly the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention. This will also help Member States in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals target 3.5 that commits them to strengthening prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol;

(b) Assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding evidence-based drug dependence treatment services integrated in a recovery-oriented continuum of care in the community and in criminal justice systems; this would also help Member States in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals target 3.5 that commits them to strengthening prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol;

(c) Assist Member States, upon request, in establishing and/or expanding evidence-based HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services for people who inject drugs, in line with the WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users; and for people living in prison settings, in line with the UNODC, ILO, UNDP, WHO and UNAIDS) policy brief entitled "HIV prevention, treatment and care in prisons and other closed settings: a comprehensive package of interventions"; this would also help Member States to achieve the targets set out in the UNAIDS 2016-2021 Strategy and meet their commitments under target 3.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals to end, by 2030, the epidemics of AIDS,

[3] In particular Goals 3 and 16 (Health and illicit financial and flows, combating transnational organized crime, promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels and promoting international cooperation to prevent and combat crime).

tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases;

(d) Improve access of Member States to information, research and evidence-based practices on drug prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation and on HIV/AIDS among people who use drugs and among people in prisons and other closed settings;

(e) Provide support to Member States, upon request, for including social assistance, especially inclusion of sustainable livelihoods, in programmes for the treatment of drug dependence and those responding to HIV/AIDS as related to drug use and in prison settings;

(f) Foster and strengthen international cooperation, based on the principle of shared responsibility in sustainable alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development; promote sustainable crop control strategies through alternative development;

(g) Promote the ratification and implementation of the international instruments on drugs, by providing policy, legal and legislative advice at the global, regional and national levels; and facilitate related international cooperation;

(h) Coordinate and monitor the follow-up of the drug prevention and control mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the treaty-based organs and governing bodies;

(i) Perform secretariat functions for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and for its established subsidiary bodies;

(j) Support global, regional, interregional and international cooperation in countering illicit drug trafficking by promoting criminal intelligence exchange and multilateral operations targeting international criminal organizations involved in illicit drug trafficking working in synergy with subprogramme 1 where Member States are assisted to combat other forms of trafficking;

(k) In coordination with subprogramme 1, promote the network the law enforcement (police, customs, specialized drug law enforcement agencies and others) training institutions to stimulate exchange of training curricula, training methodologies, best practices and training materials;

(l) Collaborate with other relevant actors, including United Nations country teams, and other multilateral organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, at the international, regional, subregional and national levels;

(m) Provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to promote coherent policy and institutional responses, enhance national justice systems, and enhance agency responses and to implement programmes to combat illicit drug trafficking;

(n) Develop and disseminate manuals, toolkits, reports and issue papers to combat illicit drug trafficking.

Subprogramme 3
Countering corruption

Objective of the Organization: To prevent and combat corruption, in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Effective functioning of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and its subsidiary bodies and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	(i) Increased number of country review reports and their summaries prepared for the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
	(ii) Percentage of reports available six weeks prior to the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption
	(iii) Percentage of Conference of the States Parties participants satisfied with the quality of documentation
(b) Improved capacity of Member States to prevent and fight corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to address economic fraud and identity-related crime	(i) Number of countries drafting or revising domestic legislation and policies to incorporate provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
	(ii) Number of countries strengthening integrity, accountability and transparency in the public and private sector to prevent corruption
	(iii) Number of countries developing capacity to detect, investigate and prosecute corruption, to participate in international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to anti-corruption (in particular mutual legal assistance and extradition) and to effectively cooperate on asset recovery matters

Strategy

13.16 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The fact that corruption hampers efforts to ensure equitable and fair access to global public goods has long been known. With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, the reduction in bribery and corruption as well as recovery of stolen assets have now also been recognized as targets towards which the international community must work. In order to ensure that the efforts of Member States are coherent and guided by the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the results of its review mechanism, the Office will:

(a) Promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption as well as follow-up to the recommendations made under the Implementation Review Mechanism by providing policy and legislative advice, building the capacities of relevant actors and facilitating transfer of expertise;

(b) Assist Member States, upon request, in enhancing their capacities to prevent corruption, including within public sector institutions, and strengthening the role of civil society, parliamentarians, the private sector, academia and the general public in the prevention of corruption;

(c) Assist Member States, upon request, in detecting, investigating and prosecuting corruption;

(d) Promote international cooperation in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of corruption and related offences (for example, extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery);

(e) Develop and disseminate knowledge products to assist with the implementation of the Convention and gather experiences from Member States on the implementation of the Convention;

(f) Assist Member States, upon request, in producing data and conducting statistical and analytical studies and research on corruption, including collaboration with academia and other stakeholders to enable informed policy decisions and progress in the international anti-corruption reform agenda;

(g) Perform secretariat functions for the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies, including the Implementation Review Mechanism;

(h) Coordinate the implementation of the mandates given by treaty-based organs and governing bodies, including the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(i) Collaborate with international, regional and subregional actors within and outside the United Nations system to advance the implementation of the Convention;

(j) Assist Member States, upon request, in addressing economic fraud and identity-related crime.

Subprogramme 4
Terrorism prevention

Objective of the Organization: A more functional criminal justice regime against terrorism that is effective and is implemented by States in accordance with the rule of law

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Increased ratification of the international legal instruments related to prevention and suppression of terrorism	(i) Increase in the number of ratifications of the international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism by countries that have received counter-terrorism technical assistance from UNODC
	(ii) Additional pieces of legislation that are being revised or adopted with UNODC assistance
(b) Improved capacity of Member States to prevent terrorism in accordance with the rule of law	(i) Number of countries receiving capacity-building assistance from UNODC, upon request, at the national and regional levels
	(ii) Additional national criminal justice officials trained with respect to implementing international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism
	(iii) Additional national and regional strategies/action plans for combating terrorism, developed with UNODC assistance
	(iv) Additional national criminal justice officers trained with respect to international cooperation in criminal matters to prevent and combat terrorism

Strategy

13.17 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The objective will be achieved by drawing on the specialized technical competence of the Office in crime prevention, criminal justice and rule of law. The strategy consists mainly of:

(a) Encouraging Member States to become party to and implement the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(b) Providing, upon request, policy advice and legal advisory services, legislative and implementation capacity-building assistance and facilitating the transfer of specialized knowledge to criminal justice officials on, inter alia, human rights compliance; transport-related terrorism offences; the financing of terrorism; the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; victims of acts of terrorism; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism; and the growing challenges of the

foreign terrorist fighters and their radicalization and terrorists benefiting from transnational organized crime;

(c) Strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to apply counter-terrorism legislation in conformity with international human rights law and the rule of law;

(d) Promoting international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, including foreign terrorist fighters, especially with regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance;

(e) Cooperating closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate and with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and its participating entities;

(f) Implementing the mandates given by treaty-based organs and United Nations governing bodies.

Subprogramme 5
Justice

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the rule of law as the basis for sustainable development through the prevention of crime and the promotion of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other relevant international instruments

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) International standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice are developed and updated upon request by Member States	Number of additional United Nations standards and norms relevant to specific areas of crime prevention and criminal justice developed or updated by countries upon request
(b) Crime prevention and criminal justice system reform initiatives are developed and implemented in accordance with international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(i) Number of additional countries utilizing UNODC tools, manuals and training materials and advisory services for improving crime prevention strategies and measures and criminal justice procedures and practices
	(ii) Number of additional countries assisted in developing and implementing crime prevention and criminal justice reform initiatives

Strategy

13.18 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division of Operations. With the explicit inclusion of Justice in the Post-2015 Development Agenda as an element of and precondition for development, the subprogramme will reorient its ongoing efforts at assisting States to develop and implement standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice to include specific tailored interventions that support countries to deliver progress on relevant targets under the Sustainable Development Goals. In particular, the Office will strengthen its work in

the areas of crime and violence prevention and access to justice as well as penal reform. The objective will be achieved by:

(a) Promoting further development of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and facilitate their application by strengthening the capacity, upon request, of national criminal justice systems and all actors involved in crime prevention and criminal justice reform;

(b) Providing assistance to Member States, upon request, including through knowledge transfer, institution-building, capacity-building and advice on crime prevention and criminal justice reform, including on: police reform; the functioning of prosecution services and the judiciary; access to legal aid; prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment; relevant oversight mechanisms, as well as cross-cutting issues related to: victims and witnesses; gender in the criminal justice system; and justice for children;

(c) Developing and disseminating reference and operational tools, guidance notes, handbooks, training curricula, model legislation, studies, good practices and information technology resources;

(d) Coordinating the implementation of the mandates given by treaty-based organs and governing bodies,

(e) Coordinating UNODC crime prevention and criminal justice efforts with other relevant United Nations entities, including in: the framework of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group; the global focal points for the police, justice and corrections; areas in the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations; as well as the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network and other intergovernmental organizations.

Subprogramme 6
Research, trend analysis and forensics

Objective of the Organization: Enhanced knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends on drugs and crime issues for effective policy formulation and operational response, including for reviewing progress towards internationally agreed upon sustainable development goals

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced access to increased knowledge to formulate strategic responses to address existing and emerging drugs and crime issues	(i) Increased number of references in research publications to documents or information generated by UNODC
	(ii) Increased percentage of positive assessments of relevance and usefulness of research outputs for strategic response formulation
	(iii) Increased number of country-data series disseminated (disaggregated by drug demand, drug supply, crime and criminal justice)

(b) Increased capacity to produce and analyse statistical data on trends including those in emerging drug and specific crime issues	Increased number of Member States receiving targeted training or other forms of technical assistance on data collection and analysis on issues under the UNODC mandate, including reviewing progress towards relevant Sustainable Development Goals
(c) Improved scientific and forensic capacity to meet appropriate professional standards, including increased use of scientific information and laboratory data for inter-agency cooperation activities and in strategic operations, policy and decision-making	(i) Increased percentage of institutions reporting enhanced scientific and forensic capacity (ii) Increased number of laboratories participating actively in the international collaborative exercise (iii) Increased percentage of laboratories reporting participation in and/or use of forensic data for inter-agency activities with law enforcement, regulatory, judicial and health authorities and/or trend analyses

Strategy

13.19 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. As UNODC is the only United Nations system organization with the mandate to and experience in collecting and reporting on data required to monitor progress against some sustainable development targets as they relate to illicit trafficking, justice, crime and drug use, the subprogramme will include special efforts to provide data and analysis to spur transformative change as agreed upon by Member States in addition to its traditional focus. Overall, the subprogramme will be:

(a) Providing timely and accurate statistics and analyses of world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific manifestations of crime and its transnational dimensions;

(b) Providing support and capacity-building to Member States, upon request, to produce, disseminate and analyse drug and crime data and statistics, including targeted assistance to in increase capacities to produce data to monitor relevant Sustainable Development Goals;

(c) Assisting Member States, upon request, in identification of trends, emerging issues and priorities in drugs, crime and corruption;

(d) Expanding the evidence base for policymaking on issues of drugs, crime and corruption;

(e) Convening multi-partner consultations with international organizations, third party data providers, national statistical offices and other, on the global review mechanism for targets under Goal 16 and also other goals, that fall under UNODC mandates;

(f) Providing technical assistance and expert advice to drug-testing laboratories and forensic institutions;

(g) Assisting Member States in forensics standard-setting and exchange of quality forensic data and services for policy and decision-making;

(h) Increasing the number of data elements in the UNODC database on drugs and crime including, where possible, data disaggregated by sex.

Subprogramme 7
Policy support

Objective of the Organization: Coherent policy and operational responses, as well as appropriate institutional reforms, to increase the effectiveness of drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Increased public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as of the relevant United Nations legal instruments, standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(i) Increased number of unique visitors accessing information from the UNODC website and following UNODC on social media (ii) Increased number of publications downloaded from the UNODC website
(b) Advanced capacity of Member States to implement relevant international conventions and standards and norms under UNODC mandate through partnerships	(i) Increased number of civil society entities participating in United Nations meetings, as appropriate and in accordance with applicable United Nations rules and procedures (ii) Increased number of joint activities between non-governmental organizations and Member States

Strategy

13.20 Substantive responsibility for implementation of the subprogramme lies with the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The objective will be achieved by promoting and supporting robust inter-agency and interdivisional efforts in:

(a) Providing assistance on policy coherence and institutional reforms to increase the effective implementation of UNODC mandate areas, including drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice, at the national, regional and international levels;

(b) Facilitating and providing interdivisional headquarters and field based assistance — including through United Nations country teams — to increase national and regional capacity: (i) to implement mandated areas of the international normative framework which address cross-cutting, systemic issues (such as illicit financial flows, corruption and economic crime); (ii) to achieve relevant Sustainable Development Goals targets; and (iii) other commitments (such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda);

(c) Strengthening strategic engagement with regional entities, partner countries, United Nations system and multilateral bodies in promoting rule of law, security and justice under the framework of the universal and integrated Post-2015 Development Agenda;

(d) Conducting dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources;

(e) Reaching out to non-governmental organizations and international media;

(f) Increasing the capacity of civil society in their partnership with Member States in the implementation of the United Nations Conventions and standards and norms under UNODC;

(g) Carrying out targeted advocacy and communication activities through the use of traditional and new media, with emphasis on key stakeholders in the substantive areas such as transnational organized crime, illicit drugs and corruption;

(h) Coordinating with other United Nations agencies on issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(i) Undertaking policy analysis and provide coherent advice, upon request;

(j) Expanding the donor base of the Office with a view to securing more stable funding that can be deployed to meet the needs of development partners globally;

(k) Developing a structured reporting and pledging mechanism that allows for creative engagement with funding counterparts with the aim of assisting Member States in funding comprehensive and coherent programmes to implement their treaty obligations and to implement the standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice.

Subprogramme 8
Technical cooperation and field support

Objective of the Organization: To provide effective, efficient and relevant drug and crime control programmes to Member States

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Strengthened cooperation between and among Member States, regional entities and partners in drug and crime control matters	Increased number of countries participating in integrated programmes implemented in the field
(b) Increased capacity of Member States to address organized crime and illicit trafficking at the regional and interregional level	Increased percentage of Member States indicating satisfaction with policy advice, technical expertise, coordination and other support provided by the field network

Strategy

13.21 Substantive responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme lies with the Division of Operations. With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, the UNODC Field Offices will ensure the inclusion of governance, security and human rights-based crime control interventions into a larger number of joint United Nations programmes that address the development and health components of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Division of Operations will provide policy advice, strategic guidance and coordination for the development of integrated programmes, and ensure their full implementation notably through synergies with Global Programmes. In addition, the Division will provide overall management, quality assurance and oversight to ensure successful programme implementation. Key tasks include:

(a) Developing and implementing an integrated programme approach, enabling the effective and coordinated delivery and maximized impact of the normative and technical assistance mandates of the Office;

(b) Providing overarching central management services and cross-cutting functions including substantive advice and expert support to the UNODC Field Office network;

(c) Increasing interregional programme cooperation for better cooperation among partner countries through well-designed regional and country programmes;

(d) Ensuring full "ownership" of the UNODC programmes by regional entities and partner countries through policy and programmatic dialogue and coordination, as appropriate;

(e) Providing, through regional programmes, a common platform for joint efforts with United Nations partners, international financial institutions, other multilateral bodies and civil society, as appropriate;

(f) Promoting the joint pursuit of justice, public security and development as a key objective;

(g) Providing a comprehensive range of high-quality technical support, expert services and policy advice in support of Member States' implementation of the United Nations conventions on drugs and crime and the United Nations standards and norms on criminal justice and crime prevention.

Subprogramme 9
Provision of secretariat services and substantive support to the United Nations intergovernmental bodies and the International Narcotics Control Board

Objective of the Organization: Effective functioning of the United Nations intergovernmental bodies dealing with drugs, crime and terrorism issues to fulfil their mandates; and effective functioning of the International Narcotics Control Board to fulfil its treaty-based mandate of monitoring and promoting implementation of and full compliance with the international drug control treaties

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced decision-making and policy direction processes by the United Nations intergovernmental bodies on drug, crime and terrorism issues	(i) Percentage of members of the Commissions responding to the survey expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat
	(ii) Percentage of Member States participating in the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat
(b) Effective preparations for the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	Percentage of Member States responding to the survey expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat in the lead-up to the 14th Crime Congress in 2020
(c) Effective 2019 review by Member States of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem	Percentage of Member States responding to the survey expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat in the lead-up to the 2019 review of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action
(d) The International Narcotics Control Board is enabled to monitor and promote compliance with the international drug control conventions	(i) Percentage of members of the International Narcotics Control Board expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Board, including the quality of analysis of treaty compliance
	(ii) Percentage of implementation of decisions of the Board by the Secretariat

Strategy

13.22 The importance of addressing matters of international drug control and of crime prevention and criminal justice is also recognized in the new global Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 3.5 — calling for efforts to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse — and Goal 16, highlighting the promotion of the rule of law and the combatting of organized crime as foundations of sustainable development. The support to the intergovernmental bodies, which is at the core of the subprogramme, is provided bearing in mind this broader context. Substantive responsibility for implementation of the subprogramme lies with the Division of Treaty Affairs. The objective will be achieved by:

(a) Providing substantive and technical support to the following United Nations intergovernmental bodies on matters of international drug control and crime prevention and criminal justice, and as governing bodies of the Office:

(i) The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (including preparations for, and servicing of the 2019 review by Member States of the implementation of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem);

(ii) The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(iii) The five subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the meetings of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEAs) for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe);

(iv) The United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (including preparations for the Fourteenth Congress such as assistance to regional preparatory meetings);

(v) The Economic and Social Council;

(vi) The General Assembly (including follow-up to the United Nations General Assembly special session on the world drug problem in 2016);

(b) Coordinating and monitoring the follow-up of the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions by the relevant intergovernmental bodies, including the outcome of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the outcome of the 2016 United Nations General Assembly special session on the world drug problem);

(c) Providing independent secretariat support to the International Narcotics Control Board to enable it to fulfil its treaty obligations to monitor and promote compliance by Governments with the international drug control treaties, including by:

(i) Promoting the awareness of Governments and the international community about the implementation of the international drug control conventions, particularly through dissemination of the treaty-mandated annual reports and recommendations of the Board, including through relevant intergovernmental bodies;

(ii) Ensuring the active contribution of the Board to the preparation and the work of the 2019 review of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action;

(iii) Maintaining and enhancing, in cooperation with Governments, the international drug control system, in particular the estimates, assessments and statistical returns for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, including by electronic means, such as I2ES;

(iv) Raising the awareness of Governments and the international community about the need to develop national policies and control systems that are capable of achieving the goals of the international drug control conventions in relation to ensuring availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(v) Assessing substances used in the illicit drug manufacture for scheduling under the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; monitoring the international licit movement of precursors, preventing their diversion and ensuring the worldwide exchange of information on misuse, through electronic means such as PEN Online and PICS, and Task Force efforts; coordinating the international operational response to problems related to trafficking in new psychoactive substances;

(vi) Enabling the Board to conduct enhanced dialogue with Governments to promote implementation of the conventions and the Board's recommendations and to engage on treaty-related matters and statutory reporting through cooperation and the provision of training;

(vii) Ensuring that the Board is provided with legal advice on treaty compliance to deal with emerging challenges.

Legislative mandates

Conventions

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and the Protocols thereto

United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003

General Assembly resolutions

40/33	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)
40/34	Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, annex
43/173	Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment
45/110	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)
45/112	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)
45/113	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty
45/116	Model Treaty on Extradition, as amended by resolution 52/88
45/117	Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, as amended by resolution 53/112
45/118	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters, annex
45/119	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released, annex
46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
49/168	International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking
51/59	International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, annex
51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security, annex

51/191	United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions, annex
52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women
S-20/2	Political Declaration
S-26/2	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS
55/89	Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, annex
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
56/261	Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
58/4	United Nations Convention against Corruption, annex
59/160	Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis
60/179	Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan
60/262	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS
60/288	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (as reaffirmed in resolutions 62/272, 64/297 and 66/282)
61/179	International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims
64/237	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
64/293	United Nations Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals
65/190	Trafficking in women and girls

65/227	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework
65/228	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women
65/229	United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)
65/230	Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
65/277	Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV/AIDS
66/177	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities
66/178	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
66/179	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
66/180	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking
66/231	Oceans and the law of the sea
67/184	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
67/185	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families
67/186	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking
67/187	United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems
67/188	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
67/190	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
67/191	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

67/192	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
67/193	International cooperation against the world drug problem
68/119	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
68/178	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
68/185	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
68/186	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking
68/187	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
68/188	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015
68/189	Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
68/190	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
68/192	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
68/193	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
68/195	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
69/200	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
69/201	International cooperation against the world drug problem
69/191	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

69/192	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
69/193	International cooperation in criminal matters
69/194	United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
69/195	Rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015
69/196	International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences
69/197	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
69/198	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
69/199	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
70/174	Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
70/175	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)
70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
70/177	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
70/181	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
70/178	Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
70/182	International cooperation against the world drug problem

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

1984/47	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
1989/60	Procedures for the effective implementation of the basic principles on the independency of the judiciary

1989/61	Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials
1989/64	Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
1993/40	Implementation of measures to prevent the diversion of precursor and essential chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
1997/28	Firearm regulation for purposes of crime prevention and public health and safety
1997/29	Measures on the prevention and control of illicit trafficking in motor vehicles
1997/30	Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, annex
1997/31	Victims of crime and abuse of power
1997/36	International cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions
1998/21	Plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, annex
1999/23	Work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme
1999/25	Effective crime prevention
1999/26	Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice
1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice
1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations
2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
2001/14	Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs
2002/12	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters

2002/14	Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children
2003/25	International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice
2003/28	International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims
2003/31	Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2003/32	Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention
2003/36	Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans
2004/25	The rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction
2004/28	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2004/35	Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pretrial and correctional facilities
2004/39	Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict
2005/14	Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
2005/20	Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
2005/21	Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform
2005/22	Action to promote effective crime prevention
2005/28	Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
Decision 2005/247	Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
2006/20	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention

2006/22	Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment
2006/25	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction
2006/29	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
2007/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs
2007/11	Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan
2007/21	Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
2007/23	Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination
2007/24	International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa
2008/23	Protection against trafficking in cultural property
2008/24	Strengthening prevention of urban crime: an integrated approach
2009/6	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
2009/22	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2009/23	Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2009/24	International cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate kidnapping and to provide assistance to victims of kidnapping
2009/25	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to enhance knowledge on trends in specific areas of crime
2009/26	Supporting national and international efforts for child justice reform, in particular through improved coordination in technical assistance
Decision 2009/250	Proposed amendment to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol
Decision 2009/251	Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

2010/17	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework
2010/19	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking
2010/20	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2010/21	Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework
2011/30	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2011/31	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
2011/32	Strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities
2011/33	Prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children
2011/34	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2011/35	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2011/36	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses against illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora
Decision 2011/259	Joint meetings of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2012/12	Strategy for the period 2012-2015 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2012/19	Strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations
Decision 2012/242	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2011
2013/11	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

2013/30	Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteen United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2013/31	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regards to its trafficking
2013/32	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
2013/33	The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015
2013/34	Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
2013/35	Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
2013/36	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
2013/37	Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development
2013/38	Combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals
2013/39	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2013/40	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora
2013/41	Implementing of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
2013/42	United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development
Decision 2013/246	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Decision 2013/247	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-second session and provisional agenda for its twenty-third session
Decision 2013/249	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session
Decision 2013/250	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

Resolution 2014/21	Strengthening social policies as a tool for crime prevention
Resolution 2014/22	Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the post-2015 development agenda
Resolution 2014/23	Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants
Decision 2014/229	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-second session
Decision 2014/230	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-third session and provisional agenda for its twenty-fourth session
Decision 2014/231	Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
Decision 2014/232	Report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
2015/L.5	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
2015/19	Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2015/20	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Mandela Rules)
2015/21	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
2015/22	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism
2015/23	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
2015/24	Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development
2015/25	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
Decision 2015/233	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-third session
Decision 2015/234	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Decision 2015/235	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-fifth session
Decision 2015/236	Appointment of a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
Decision 2015/237	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-seventh session
Decision 2015/238	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-eighth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-ninth session
Decision 2015/239	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions and decisions

43/9	Control of precursor chemicals
44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed
46/2	Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse
47/1	Optimizing integrated drug information systems
47/2	Prevention of HIV/AIDS among drug users
48/2	Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body
48/11	Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz
48/12	Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems
49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs
49/4	Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users
50/2	Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs

50/5	Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture
50/10	Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
50/11	International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet
Decision 50/2	Review of dronabinol and its stereoisomers
51/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs
51/11	Links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking
51/14	Promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
Decision 51/1	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
52/1	Promoting international cooperation in addressing the involvement of women and girls in drug trafficking, especially as couriers
52/2	Strengthening the law enforcement capacity of the main transit States neighbouring Afghanistan, based on the principle of shared responsibility
52/3	International support to States in East Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking
52/4	Progress made towards strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking
52/5	Exploration of all aspects related to the use of cannabis seeds for illicit purposes
52/6	Promoting best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes
52/7	Proposal concerning quality evaluation of the performance of drug analysis laboratories
52/8	Use of pharmaceutical technology to counter drug-facilitated sexual assault ("date rape")
52/9	Strengthening measures against the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking and related offences

52/10	Strengthening interregional cooperation among the States of Latin America and the Caribbean and the States of West Africa in combating drug trafficking
52/11	Follow-up to the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean
52/12	Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
52/13	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
53/1	Promoting community-based drug use prevention
53/2	Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention
53/3	Strengthening national capacities in the administration and disposal of property and other assets confiscated in cases of drug trafficking and related offences
53/4	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse
53/5	Strengthening regional cooperation between Afghanistan and transit States and the contribution of all affected countries to counter-narcotics efforts, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility
53/6	Follow-up to the promotion of best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes and the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development
53/7	International cooperation in countering the covert administration of psychoactive substances related to sexual assault and other criminal acts
53/8	Strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem focusing on illicit drug trafficking and related offences
53/9	Achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV
53/10	Measures to protect children and young people from drug abuse

53/11	Promoting the sharing of information on the potential abuse of and trafficking in synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists
53/12	Strengthening systems for the control of the movement of poppy seeds obtained from illicitly grown opium poppy crops
53/13	Use of "poppers" as an emerging trend in drug abuse in some regions
53/14	Follow-up to the implementation of the Santo Domingo Pact and Managua Mechanism
53/15	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
53/16	Streamlining of the annual report questionnaire
Decision 53/1	Transfer of phenylacetic acid from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
Decision 53/2	Follow-up to the revised draft annual report questionnaire
54/2	Promoting international cooperation to prevent drug-affected driving
54/3	Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes
54/4	Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development
54/5	Promoting rehabilitation- and reintegration-oriented strategies in response to drug use disorders and their consequences that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities
54/6	Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse
54/7	Paris Pact initiative
54/8	Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs
54/9	Improving quality and building monitoring capacity for the collection, reporting and analysis of data on the world drug problem and policy responses to it

54/11	Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem
54/12	Revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility in countering the world drug problem
54/13	Achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users
54/14	Measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem
54/15	Promotion of international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the transit of drugs
54/16	Budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
54/17	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on evaluation and oversight
55/1	Promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances
55/2	Promoting programmes aimed at the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons released from prison settings
55/3	One hundredth anniversary of the International Opium Convention
55/4	Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development
55/5	Promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of women in the context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies
55/6	Developing an international electronic import and export authorization system for licit trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
55/7	Promoting measures to prevent drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose
55/8	Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on special marketing regimes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development

55/9	Follow-up on measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem
55/10	Promoting evidence-based drug prevention strategies and policies
55/11	Follow-up to the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan
55/12	Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety
Decision 55/1	Organization of work for the future sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
56/1	Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
56/2	Accra declaration
56/3	Strengthening international cooperation in combating illicit opiates originating in Afghanistan through continuous and reinforced support to the Paris Pact initiative
56/4	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances
56/5	Promoting the sharing of expertise in and knowledge on forensic drug profiling
56/6	Intensifying the efforts to achieve the targets of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS among people who use drugs, in particular the target to reduce HIV transmission among people who inject drugs by 50 per cent by 2015
56/7	Promoting the development and use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
56/8	Promoting initiatives for the safe, secure and appropriate return for disposal of prescription drugs, in particular those containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control
56/9	Strengthening of the principle of common and shared responsibility as the basis for guiding international action in combating the world drug problem with a comprehensive and balanced approach
56/10	Tools to improve data collection to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

56/12	Preparations for the high-level review of the implementation by member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
56/13	Precursors: raising awareness on the diversion in international trade of non-scheduled substances for use as alternatives to scheduled substances in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
56/14	Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the non-medical use and abuse, the illicit manufacture and the illicit domestic and international distribution of tramadol
56/15	Follow-up to the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem with respect to the development of strategies on voluntary marketing tools for products stemming from alternative development, including preventive alternative development
56/16	Enhancing international cooperation to strengthen efforts in West Africa to counter illicit drug trafficking
Decision 56/1	Transfer of *gamma*-hydroxybutyric acid from Schedule IV to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
57/1	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and proposal to organize an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the Guiding Principles
57/2	Drug abuse prevention through sport: promoting a society free of drug abuse through sport and the Olympic ideal
57/3	Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities
57/4	Supporting recovery from substance use disorders
57/5	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
57/6	Education and training on drug use disorders
57/7	Providing sufficient health services to individuals affected by substance use disorders during long-term and sustained economic downturns

57/8	Raising awareness and strengthening international cooperation in combating drug trafficking, which in some cases, misuses activities related to opium poppy seeds for illicit purposes, also produced from illicit opium poppy crops
57/9	Enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances
57/10	Preventing the diversion of ketamine from legal sources while ensuring its availability for medical use
57/11	Strengthening and expanding international cooperation to counter the threats posed by illicit production and manufacturing, trafficking and abuse of drugs in the Greater Mekong subregion
57/12	Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2014-2015 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
Decision 57/1	Inclusion of *alpha*-phenylacetoacetonitrile and its optical isomers in Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
Decision 57/2	Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
Decision 57/3	Provisional agenda for the special segment to be held during the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in March 2015, on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
58/1	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
58/2	Supporting the availability, accessibility and diversity of scientific evidence-based treatment and care for children and young people with substance use disorders
58/3	Promoting the protection of children and young people, with particular reference to the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and of new psychoactive substances via the Internet
58/4	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development
58/5	Supporting the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature

58/6	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, from the anti-money-laundering perspective
58/7	Strengthening cooperation with the scientific community, including academia, and promoting scientific research in drug demand and supply reduction policies in order to find effective solutions to various aspects of the world drug problem
58/8	Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
58/9	Promoting the role of drug analysis laboratories worldwide and reaffirming the importance of the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories
58/10	Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
58/11	Promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine
Decision 58/1	Inclusion of mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
Decision 58/2	Review of ketamine
Decision 58/3	Inclusion of AH-7921 in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol
Decision 58/4	Review of *gamma*-butyrolactone (GBL)
Decision 58/5	Review of 1,4-butanediol
Decision 58/6	Inclusion of 25B-NBOMe (2C-B-NBOMe) in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
Decision 58/7	Inclusion of 25C-NBOMe (2C-C-NBOMe) in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
Decision 58/8	Inclusion of 25I-NBOMe (2C-I-NBOMe) in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
Decision 58/9	Inclusion of *N*-benzylpiperazine (BZP) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
Decision 58/10	Inclusion of JWH-018 in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
Decision 58/11	Inclusion of AM-2201 in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

Decision 58/12	Inclusion of 3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
Decision 58/13	Inclusion of methylone (*beta*-keto-MDMA) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
Decision 58/14	Provisional agenda for the special segment to be held during the reconvened fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
Decision 58/15	Preliminary provisional agenda for the special segment to be held during the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016
58/12	Budget for the biennium 2016-2017 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
Decision 58/16	Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182

Joint ministerial statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions and decisions

4/1	Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime
7/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
9/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
16/3	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body
17/2	Strengthening the rule of law through improved integrity and capacity of prosecution services

Decision 17/2	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
18/1	Supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings
18/2	Civilian private security services: their role, oversight and contribution to crime prevention and community safety
18/3	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
18/4	Fourth World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors
18/5	Follow-up to the Ministerial Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking, Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism as Challenges for Security and Development in the Caribbean
Decision 18/1	Guidelines for the thematic discussions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Decision 18/2	Additional documents on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
19/1	Strengthening public-private partnerships to counter crime in all its forms and manifestations
19/2	Strengthening the collection, analysis and reporting of comparable crime-related data
19/4	Measures for achieving progress on the issue of trafficking in persons, pursuant to the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World
19/5	International cooperation in the forensic field
19/6	Countering maritime piracy off the coast of Somalia
19/7	Strengthening of regional networks for international cooperation in criminal matters
Decision 19/1	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to counterfeiting and piracy
20/4	Promoting further cooperation in countering transnational organized crime
20/5	Combating the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea
20/7	Promotion of activities relating to combating cybercrime, including technical assistance and capacity-building

20/8	Budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
20/9	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on evaluation and oversight
Decision 20/1	Organization of work for the future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
21/1	Strengthening Government oversight of civilian private security services and the contribution of such services to crime prevention and community safety
21/2	Countering maritime piracy, especially off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Guinea
21/3	Strengthening international cooperation to address the links that in some cases may exist between transnational organized criminal activities and terrorist activities
Decision 21/1	Organization of work for the future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
22/1	Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund
22/2	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
22/3	Renewed efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto on the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention
22/4	Enhancing the effectiveness of countering criminal threats to the tourism sector, including terrorist threats, in particular, by means of international cooperation and public-private partnerships
22/5	Strengthening of international cooperation to promote the analysis of trends in transnational organized crime
22/6	Promoting international cooperation and strengthening capacity to combat the problem of transnational organized crime committed at sea
22/7	Strengthening international cooperation to combat cybercrime

22/8	Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation against cybercrime
Decision 22/1	Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
Decision 22/2	Organization of work for the future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
23/1	Strengthening a targeted crime prevention and criminal justice response to combat illicit trafficking in forest products, including timber
23/2	Preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal
23/3	Strengthening the development and implementation of the goAML system as a useful tool in implementing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
Decision 23/1	Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
24/1	Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
24/2	Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property and other related offences
Decision 24/1	Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
24/3	Budget for the biennium 2016-2017 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund

Decisions and resolutions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Decision 1/1	Adoption of the rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 1/2	Programme of work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 1/4	Technical Assistance activities

Decision 1/5	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 1/6	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 2/1	Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and programme of work of the Conference of the Parties thereto
Decision 2/2	Implementation of the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 2/3	Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 2/4	Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 2/5	Implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 2/6	Technical assistance activities
Decision 3/1	Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
Decision 3/2	Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 3/3	Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 3/4	Recommendations of the open-ended interim working group of government experts on technical assistance
Decision 4/1	Possible mechanisms to review implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Decision 4/2	Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 4/3	Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 4/4	Trafficking in human beings
Decision 4/5	Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
Decision 4/6	Implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
5/1	Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
5/2	Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
5/3	Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
5/4	Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition
5/5	Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
5/6	Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
5/7	Combating transnational organized crime against cultural property
5/8	Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
6/1	Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

6/2	Promoting accession to and implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
6/3	Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
6/4	Implementation of the provisions on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
7/1	Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
7/2	Importance of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
7/3	Implementation of the provision on technical assistance of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
7/4	Implementation of the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Decisions and resolutions of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

3/1	Review mechanism
3/2	Preventive measures
3/3	Asset recovery
3/4	Technical assistance to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption
4/1	Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
4/2	Convening of open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation
4/3	Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption
4/4	International cooperation in asset recovery
Decision 5/1	Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

5/1	Enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement cooperation in the detection of corruption offences in the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
5/2	Strengthening the implementation of the criminalization provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular with regard to solicitation
5/3	Facilitating international cooperation in asset recovery
5/4	Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption
5/5	Promotion of the contribution of young people and children in preventing corruption and fostering a culture of respect for the law and integrity
5/6	Private sector